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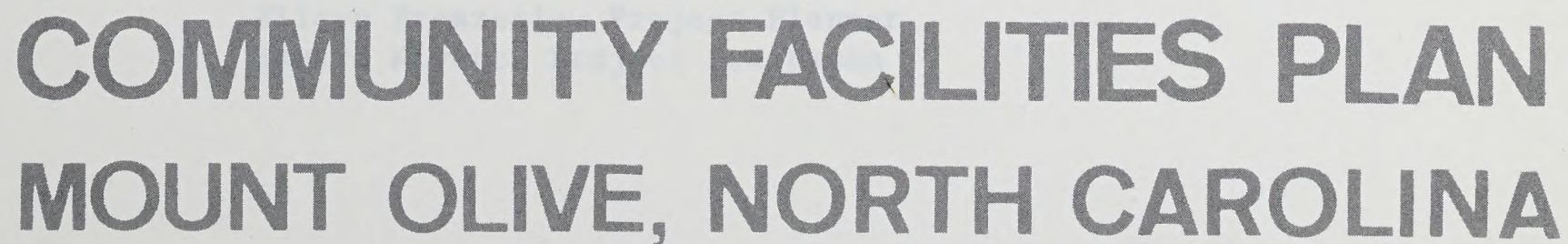
COMMUNITY FACILITIES PLAN MOUNT OLIVE, NORTH CAROLINA




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COMMUNITY FACILITIES PLAN

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COMMUNITY FACILITIES PLAN
MOUNT OLIVE, NORTH CAROLINA

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Honorable D. F. Odum	- Mayor, Mt. Olive
Mrs. Arlene Talton	- Town Clerk, Mt. Olive
Mr. Edwin Patten	- Town Administrator, Mt. Olive
Captain Swinson	- Rescue Squad, Mt. Olive
Chief Ferrell Daly	- Police Chief, Mt. Olive
Chief John Smith	- Fire Chief, Mt. Olive
Mr. Maylon Weeks	- Water and Sanitation Department Director, Mt. Olive
Mr. Robert Pitman	- Rivers and Assoc., Greenville, N. C.
Mr. R. M. Ussery	- Carolina Power and Light, Mt. Olive
Mr. Donald Jones	- Superintendent, Wayne County Schools
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INTRODUCTION

It is the community planner's and the Planning Board's job to see that a town's growth fulfills the many needs of all its citizens. The purpose of this report is to examine some of the town facilities and services in terms of efficiency and effectiveness. Among those facilities and services studied are the fire and police protection afforded to citizens, the administrative procedures used by the town to deliver services to residents, garbage collection, street maintenance, utility services, such as water, sewer, and electricity, and the educational and recreation services and facilities available to Mt. Olive residents. These services and facilities have been examined and compared, when possible to state and national standards, in order to suggest means of improving those functional areas in which the town may be performing inadequately or could be improving service to its residents. The community planner's and planning board's job ends with a series of recommendations. These recommendations cannot become reality unless municipal officials and citizens require that they do. The effectiveness of this report therefore will be determined by the extent to which Mt. Olive residents react to the plan.

POPULATION

The initial step in any community facilities plan is to determine the population - present and projected - that is and will be served by various town services and facilities. The Land Use Survey and Analysis and Land Development Plan published in 1972 states the following information:

Population Projections

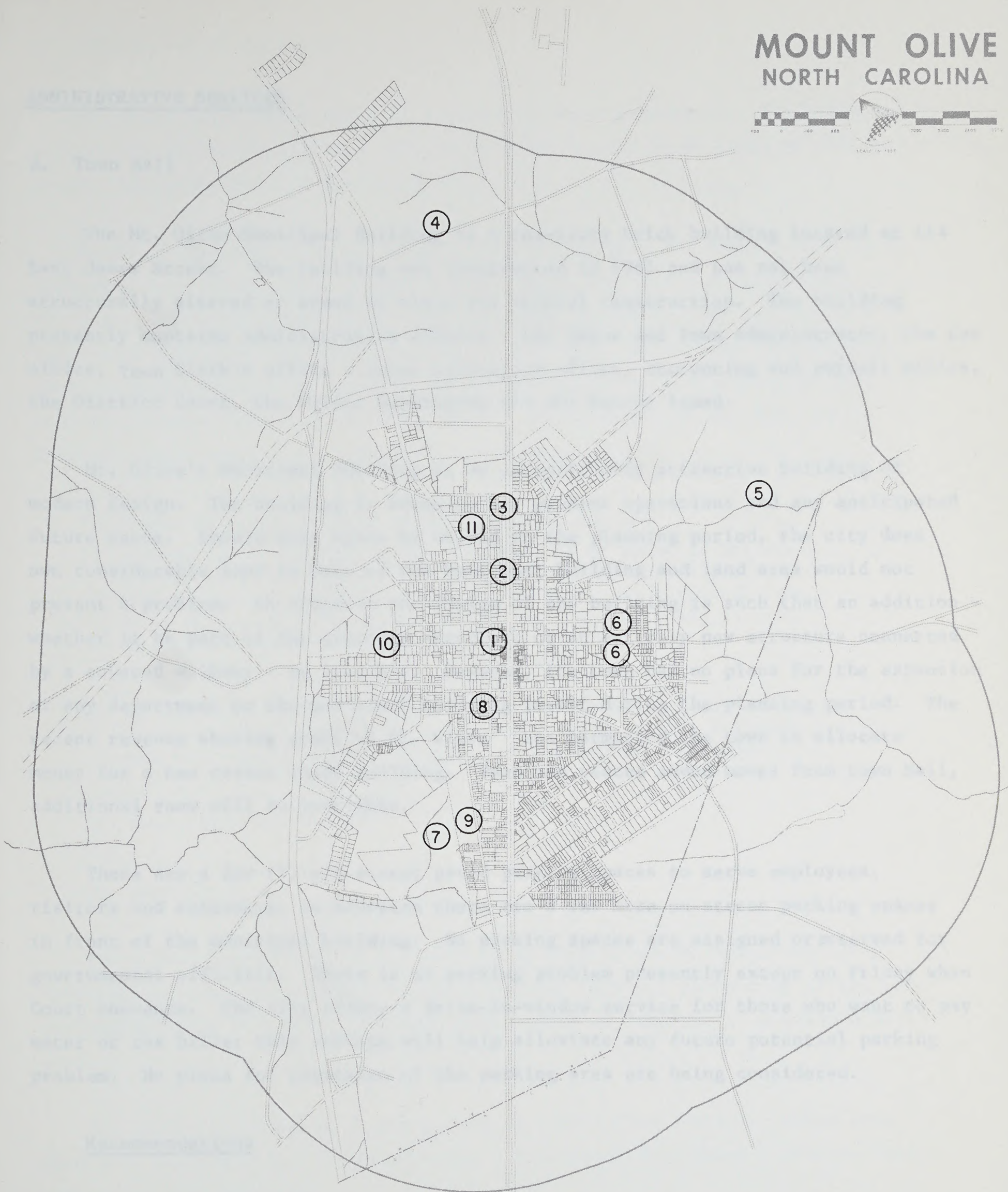
	<u>Mt. Olive</u>	<u>Extraterritorial Jurisdiction</u>	<u>Planning Area</u>
1970	4,914	1,197	6,111
1980	5,661	1,376	7,037
1990	6,280	1,513	7,793
2000	6,899	1,649	8,548

The planning area is expected to gain nearly 2,500 persons within the next 30 years (by 2,000). Of this 17% will be in the extraterritorial area and 83% within the city limits. These figures indicate that Mt. Olive's town population will increase substantially in the next 30 years.

EXISTING COMMUNITY FACILITIES

1 TOWN HALL, POLICE DEPT., & RESCUE SQUAD	2 GARVIEW CEMETERY
2 FIRE DEPARTMENT	3 CARVER MEMORIAL CEMETERY
3 WATER TREATMENT PLANT (1956)	4 TOWN GARAGE, PUBLIC WORKS DEPT., & WATER DEPT.
4 WATER TREATMENT PLANT (1959)	5 CARVER ELEM. SCHOOL
5 SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANT	6 MT OLIVE JR. HIGH
	7 CITY PARK

MOUNT OLIVE NORTH CAROLINA



MAP I

EXISTING COMMUNITY FACILITIES

- | | |
|-------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|
| 1 TOWN HALL, POLICE DEPT., & RESCUE SQUAD | 6 OAKVIEW CEMETERY |
| 2 FIRE DEPARTMENT | 7 CARVER MEMORIAL CEMETERY |
| 3 WATER TREATMENT PLANT (1956) | 8 TOWN GARAGE, PUBLIC WORKS DEPT., & WATER DEPT. |
| 4 WATER TREATMENT PLANT (1969) | 9 CARVER ELEM. SCHOOL |
| 5 SEWERAGE TREATMENT PLANT | 10 MT. OLIVE JR. HIGH |
| | 11 CITY PARK |

ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES

A. Town Hall

The Mt. Olive Municipal Building is a one-story brick building located at 114 East James Street. The building was constructed in 1965 and has not been structurally altered or added to since its initial construction. The building presently contains administrative offices - the Mayor and Town Administrator, the tax office, Town Clerk's office - water collection office, accounting and payroll office, the District Court, the Police Department and the Rescue Squad.

Mt. Olive's Municipal Building is an exceptionally attractive building of modern design. The building is adequate for present operations and any anticipated future needs. Should more space be needed in the planning period, the city does own considerable land in back of the municipal building and land area would not present a problem. In addition the design of the building is such that an addition - whether it be part of the existing structure or an entirely new structure connected by a covered walkway - is feasible. However, the town has no plans for the expansion of any department or the municipal building itself during the planning period. The recent revenue sharing grant to Mt. Olive has permitted the town to allocate money for a new rescue squad building. When the rescue squad moves from town hall, additional room will be available.

There are a few (7) off-street paved parking spaces to serve employees, visitors and customers; in addition there are a few more on-street parking spaces in front of the municipal building. No parking spaces are assigned or reserved for governmental officials. There is no parking problem presently except on Friday when Court convenes. The city offers a drive-in-window service for those who want to pay water or tax bills; this service will help alleviate any future potential parking problem. No plans for expansion of the parking area are being considered.

Recommendations

1. The present Town Hall should be adequate for the planning period.

B. Administrative Personnel

Mt. Olive has a Mayor-Board of Alderman form of government. The Mayor and Board members are elected officials. The mayor's basic duty is to serve as Chairman of the Board; his position is a part-time one.

Board of Aldermen serve as part time officials. The Board's duty is to determine town policy, make up the annual budget and handle problems that arise for Mt. Olive residents. Each Board member assumes responsibility for one of 5 functional areas - 1) Administration; 2) Fire; 3) Police; 4) Sanitary, Cemeteries and Park; 5) Streets, Water and Sewer. If town residents have complaints in one of these areas, they contact the Chairman of the Department. Each Chairman then contacts the appropriate town employee.

Full-time salaried administrative personnel includes:

- 1) a town clerk - whose primary function is to serve as private secretary to the mayor. In addition the town clerk performs administrative duties assigned by the Board as required. She also serves as a Secretary (though not Secretary of) to the Board of Alderman.
- 2) an administrator - who carries out the duties of a tax collector, town treasurer, custodian of the cemeteries, acting building inspector, tax supervisor, acting secretary of the Board of Alderman.
- 3) water department clerk
- 4) payroll clerk

These four people work in the same large room in the Municipal Building. The "official" titles are somewhat misleading since they all share many of the same responsibilities and have a flexible work policy of "whoever's available does a job."

The municipal building is maintained by a full-time janitor. Other town personnel positions are discussed under a functional department - police, fire, sanitation and water, etc.

The town presently runs quite efficiently under this system; however, some departments heads feel that their services are not adequate - not due to shortcomings of their staff but because of a shortage of personnel, funds or organization.

For example, the Sanitation and Water Department cannot effectively service Mt. Olive roads because city policy requires that a large portion of staff time be spent collecting trash in back yards rather than front yards. Another example illustrates the need for full time town administration. Currently the town is involved in a court battle with a Mt. Olive resident. Due to a misunderstanding of the status of the zoning ordinance and lack of coordination between the Planning Board, Town Board and Acting Building Inspector, a building permit was issued in error and later revoked. An angry Mt. Olive resident took the city to court. The cause of the court battle is not over the content of the zoning ordinance, but rather over procedure. Possibly, the entire court debate could have been avoided with effective, coordinated administration.

Thus while it appears that individual employees of the town perform more than adequately, the overall effectiveness of the local government could be improved. Past problems prove this fact and the enormity of some future problems - the need for complete revamping of the sewer system and need for a new landfill site suggest the need for some sort of governmental reorganization. It seems inefficient and unreasonable to expect that part-time Aldermen who have other full-time jobs and responsibilities can handle these problems, and others that will arise, as effectively as a full-time town employee such as a city manager.

Recommendations

The Town Board of Alderman should consider the creation of a position for a town manager and the hiring of a qualified person as a priority item. 91% of all cities with a population of over 5,000 are using the council-manager form of government and all cities with a population greater than 10,000 population have adopted this plan. Mt. Olive with its population of nearly 5,000 - 4,914 people to be exact - should follow the example of other similar size communities who have used this form of government with success. A few advantages of this plan can be mentioned here:

- a) departments and personnel have been better coordinated
- b) better long range plans for development have been completed
- c) more emergencies have been avoided
- d) industrial growth has been more rapid
- e) more state and federal funds have been secured
- f) more modern administrative practices have been adopted.

Duties of a town manager would include general administration of the city. He would be responsible to council and serves at its pleasure. Specific duties would include:

- 1) personnel administration - hiring and firing of city employees
- 2) supervise the administration of all departments, offices, and agencies
- 3) attend all meetings of council
- 4) see that State and local laws are faithfully executed
- 5) prepare and submit annual budget and capital program
- 6) prepare an annual statement regarding the financial and administrative activities of the city
- 7) make reports
- 8) perform other duties that are required or authorized by the town board.

The town has basically 3 procedures it can follow in order to change Mt. Olive's form of government from a major-council form of government to a council-manager. The details of how a council manager plan is adopted are explained in the General Statutes of North Carolina, Chapter 160A-101-110. Briefly these articles state that any city may alter its form of government to a council-manager form by:

- 1) An amendment to the city charter by ordinance. This method requires the council a) to adopt a resolution of intent to consider an ordinance amending the charter b) call a public hearing and c) adopt the ordinance. This option also provides that the adopted ordinance may be submitted to a vote of the people. The exact requirements for this option are stated in Chapter 160A-102.
- 2) Ordinance with a referendum. If the ordinance is not submitted to a vote it must be subject to a referendum petition. Once the petition has been received, council must submit the ordinance to a voting of the people. Details of this option are in Chapter 160A-103.
- 3) Initiative petition for charter amendment. The people of Mt. Olive may initiate a referendum on a charter amendment proposing the new form of government. The proposed amendment would then be subject to a special election and vote of the people. Details are included in Chapter 160A-104.

The likelihood of option #3 being used in the near future in Mt. Olive is poor. Therefore, the Town Board should focus its attention on alternatives #1 or #2.

C. Police

The Mt. Olive Police Department is located in the Municipal Building; it has an entrance separate from other departments in the Municipal Building and thus permits the public to enter other departments without passing through the police area. The space allocated to the Department includes room for one (1) chief's office, one (1) locker room, one(1) interrogating room, one (1) lobby, one(1) radio room and one(1) jail. The facilities for the Police Department are attractive, modern and efficient. The Department is manned by 12 full-time officers and thus Mt. Olive has 1.2 full-time policemen per 500 population. The standards published by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (based on police department averages) recommend a ratio of 1 officer for every 500 population. Mt. Olive's ratio compares favorably.

The current police department has the following personnel:

- 1 Chief
- 1 Lieutenant
- 3 Sergeants
- 7 Patrolmen
- 1 Radio Operator

The work schedule for the Department is set up in three shifts of eight hours each: 8:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.; 4:00 p.m. - 12:00 a.m.; and 12:00 a.m. - 8:00 a.m. Between 2 and 4 men serve on each shift. Total man hours per week are 40 hours.

Individual officers are equipped with one pistol and other small equipment. Other equipment for the entire department includes:

- | | |
|-------------------------------------------------|-------------------|
| 2 patrol cars | |
| 1 chief's personal car equipped as a patrol car | |
| 2 base radio units | |
| 3 mobile radio units | |
| 2 walkie-talkies | |
| 6 riot guns | |
| 12 - 36" batons | mace |
| 10 pistols | teargas shells |
| 8 riot helmets with shields | billy clubs |
| handcuffs | teargas canisters |

All the small minor weapons have recently been replaced and are in excellent condition.

Patrol cars are replaced every two years. There are two call boxes in Mt. Olive - one located on the corner of James and Center; the second at Main and Center.

Mt. Olive's Police Department has jurisdiction not only within the city limits but also within a one mile distance from the city limits. However, presently the Department does not exercise the one mile jurisdiction. The Mt. Olive Police Department has a signed working agreement with Wayne and Duplin County Sheriff Departments.

The Police Department policy on hiring new officers requires that each applicant have a high school degree, no criminal record, be 21 years old, hopefully have some previous training, and not be over 30 years old, if he has not previously been trained as a policeman. The Department provides no formal classroom training for new policemen; it does however, provide 6 months of on-the-job training. New officers are on probation for 6 months. The Department itself does not provide for continual training programs for experienced employees; however, it is a departmental policy to encourage, though not to require, that employees attend job-oriented courses. The Departmental policy is flexible and permits officers to take any short course they are interested in; the employees are allowed to take brief periods of time from work to attend classes. In addition 5 employees are now enrolled in a 2-year course in Police Science at Beaufort Tech., in Washington, N. C. The officers attend classes 18 hours a week and the Department receives 75% federal funding for salaries of the officers while they are in classes. This funding permits the department to hire part time help to supplement the force while officers are in class. The department does not maintain a library officially; however, it does have some basic police manuals and makes use of the District Court library which adjoins the Police Department.

The Department is not divided into Divisions. The town is divided up into two basic types of patrolling districts - business and residential. The business district is patrolled by policemen on foot; the residential district by patrol cruiser. The business district and parts of the residential district (Ginn Street, Southerland Street, West Maple Street and West and East Kornegay) are patrolled at least once an hour. Other parts of the residential district are not patrolled as frequently. Criteria for frequency of patrol is crime-proneness of the area.

Major law enforcement problems in Mt. Olive are public drunkenness, simple assault and domestic arguments. A particularly disturbing rise in the number of automobile accidents has occurred. As of November 11, 1972, a total of 225 wrecks took place as opposed to 132 for the entire 1971 year. The police Department is keeping a record of the type and location of these wrecks. To date the statistics do not indicate any particular place or intersection at which accidents occur frequently.

JAIL

The jail, located in back of the police department in the municipal building, is completely adequate. It includes 6 cells - 2 for female violators and 4 for males. However, no women are detained at the Mt. Olive jail since the department does not employ a female jailer; females are sent to Goldsboro, 17 miles away. In addition, the jail is not used for juvenile detention or for any type of permanent detention. Violators are not kept for more than 24 hours, since the jail is not equipped with feeding facilities. If a violator is unable to post bond he is sent to Wayne County Jail in Goldsboro.

Recommendations

1. Mt. Olive should maintain its population-to-officer ratio of 500 to 1. This means that by 1990 the Police Department will need an additional two officers to meet national average norms, as compiled by the F.B.I.
2. The on-the-job training program should be maintained and attendance at outside schools' educational programs at least once every 2 years should become a mandatory requirement for all police officers.
3. The department has no radio monitor units in each policeman's home. These are needed in order to keep each officer in contact with the department when needed in emergencies.

4. A central dispatching system should be installed for the joint use of the Police Department, the Fire Department, and the Rescue Squad. This system would permit more efficient use of manpower and time.
5. The radio equipment for the department is antiquated: the three mobile units and the two base stations should be replaced as soon as possible. The new equipment should be on a frequency with the N. C. Highway Patrol and the Wayne County Sheriff's Department.

D. Fire Department

The Mt. Olive Volunteer Fire Department was organized in 1904. It is currently located in the northwestern part of town on Center Street in a modern and attractive one story brick building. The North Carolina Fire Insurance Rating Bureau has jurisdiction over the rating of municipalities in the State for fire insurance purposes. The water supply and distribution system, fire department and other factors determine a town's rating. The Mt. Olive Department currently has a North Carolina Fire Insurance Rating Bureau classification of 7; Mt. Olive received this rating in 1970. A rating of 7 indicates that Mt. Olive has an average fire department. Only a very small minority of towns in North Carolina of comparable size to Mt. Olive have higher ratings.

The fire station was constructed in 1966. It includes 5 apparatus rooms - bays approximately 14' x 40', one office for the fire chief and his assistant, sleeping quarters for one individual, a combination lounge, meeting room and classroom large enough to accomodate 20-25 people and one kitchen. One of the 5 bays has been converted into a workshop.

The fire station is conveniently located on a street that poses few problems with respect to rapid exists. However, directly across the street from the fire station are the railroad tracks, which divide the town in eastern and western sectors. If a train were on the tracks at a time when fire eqipment was dispatched to a fire in the eastern portion of town, a considerable time lag could occur. To date this potential problem has not become a reality. The fire station was sited on the western side of town since schools, most churches and large buildings are located in this sector.

Major equipment consists of:

- 1) 500 gallon tank - 1250 gallons/minute pumper, 1971 diesel engine, American La France
- 2) 300 gallon tank - 750 gallons/minute American La France pumper, 1956 gas engine
- 3) 750 gallon tank - 750 gallon/minute American La France pumper, 1968, gas engine
- 4) 1500 gallon - 250 gallon/minute 1971 Ford tanker
- 5) 1969 Ford pickup and utility truck
- 6) 1938 Chevrolet utility truck that currently functions as a ladder carrier.
- 7) Gamewell Alarm System
- 8) 2-way radio system on fire trucks
- 9) In addition the town has appropriated money for a grass fire truck. This equipment is well maintained and is considered adequate by the N. C. Fire Insurance Rating Bureau.

The Department has four full-time paid firemen and (including the above-mentioned four) 40 volunteer firemen who work under the supervision of a fire chief. Volunteer officers include (in addition to the Chief) 2 assistant chiefs, 3 captains, 3 lieutenants, 1 secretary-treasurer, and one chaplain. All firemen including salaried ones must serve as volunteers. These men undergo a continual training program and take advantage of courses offered by state and local agencies. Each volunteer is required to attend 36 hours of training - department sponsored - each and every year. In addition, the department has encouraged volunteers to attend training sessions as often as possible; the fire department agrees to pay for this education. Each new volunteer must complete within one year Unit I - basic firefighting - given by the training division of the North Carolina Insurance Department and must successfully complete one year of probation. The fire department uses a $\frac{1}{2}$ acre training ground at the corner of Gordon and Oliver Street. A smoke house, a 3-story tower and a tank for flammable liquid training are at this location.

In case of fire contact with volunteers is made through a Gamewell Alarm System. This system consists of sirens and a coded horn which sound all over town. Volunteers then come to the station and are dispatched to the fire.

Provisions exist for telephone calls to some volunteers. Mt. Olive does not have any call boxes; residents must telephone the fire department. A paid full-time firefighter is on duty 24 hours a day to receive calls and dispatch fire equipment.

The Department conducts a token fire prevention program. Each year during Fire Prevention Week officers appear at Mt. Olive Schools and give a short talk. In addition, during this week the CBD and schools are investigated for fire potential. Each school, according to State law, is required to conduct a monthly fire drill and make a report of it to the fire department. Whether or not the drills are held is not a matter of record at the fire department.

Recommendations:

1. The Mt. Olive Fire Chief and assistant chief feel that the Department currently is functioning efficiently in protecting people, property and the taxbase. However, both feel that efforts should be made for the town to achieve a N. C. Fire Insurance Rating Bureau rating of 6. In February of 1970 the N. C. Fire Insurance Rating Bureau detailed 10 items to improve in order to attain this rating of 6. These recommendations are:

WATER SUPPLY

1. A complete and up-to-date map of the water distribution system, showing corporate limits, location and size of mains and location of hydrants and valves be provided for use of all municipal departments and this office be furnished a copy.
2. All hydrants be inspected and greased at least twice per year and gate valves at least once per year; all hydrants and valves needing repair be repaired or replaced as soon as possible. Complete records of these inspections be maintained in orderly and legible form. A card index file has proven satisfactory for this purpose (sample card for hydrant inspections furnished on request).
3. The distribution system be strengthened in the mercantile district so that a fire flow of at least 1900 gpm, in addition to maximum domestic consumption, will be available at a residual pressure of not less than 20 pounds in the vicinity of flow.
4. Consideration be given to connecting the 6-inch pipe to the 14-inch pipe at the intersection of East James and Elmore Streets. Also, to installing an additional high lift pump at the station on Park Street between Chestnut and Breazeale Streets in order to take advantage of the 130,000 gallon surface reservoir at that station.

FIRE DEPARTMENT

5. The municipal section of the department be organized on the basis of two pumper companies.
6. Sufficient full-time paid firefighters (operators) be employed so that a minimum of two will be on duty at the fire station for response at all times, both day and night including meal hours, days off and vacation; this is in addition to the present volunteer membership of the department. Paid firefighters to be well trained in the operation of all apparatus and equipment and to have no duties while at the station other than those pertaining to the proper operation of the department.
7. Fire department pumpers be tested at draft and after major repairs in accordance with standards of the American Insurance Association. Complete records of these tests along with the record of hose tests be maintained in orderly and legible form. A card index file has proven satisfactory for maintaining records of hose tests (sample card furnished on request).
8. The 1250 gpm American LaFrance fire department pumper now on order be placed in the municipal section of the department when received. The 1968 Ford 750 gallon pumper may then be transferred to the rural section of the department, as contemplated.

BUILDING CODE

9. The building and electrical codes now in effect be strictly enforced under a continuing program with regular inspection service maintained to implement proper enforcement. Complete records of these inspections be maintained in orderly and legible form in accordance with the North Carolina Building Code.
10. The 1970 Edition of the Fire Prevention Code now in effect be strictly enforced by issuance of permits and regular inspections as specified in the code. A complete set of records of activities enforcing the code be maintained in orderly and legible form in accordance with Section 5, American Insurance Association Special Interest Bulletin No. 152 dated March 30, 1951. The fire prevention inspector should be specifically trained for the enforcement of this code.

If Mt. Olive were to receive a rating of 6, it would be part of an elite 8% of N. C. towns to have this rating. This seems unnecessarily extravagant at this point in time when viewed in terms of other town needs and savings in terms of insurance rates. Nevertheless some of the recommendations of the N.C.F.I.R.B. can be implemented with little expense and effort and should be done immediately.

These are:

- 1) A complete and up-to-date map of the water distribution system. The town is currently employing Rivers & Associates to study the municipal water system. The map can be obtained from Rivers.
- 2) All hydrants be inspected and greased at least twice per year and gate valves at least once per year.
- 3) Fire department pumpers be tested at draft and after major repairs in accordance with standards of the American Insurance Association.
- 4) Code enforcement (see recommendation #3)

Other recommendations such as #8 have already been followed.

The primary limitation to the effectiveness of the fire department is the fire flow (see details in water system.)

2. All motorized equipment should be replaced when 20 years old. The 1956 American LaFrance pumper should be replaced in 1976. Other equipment will last until nearly the end of the planning period. In 1988 the 1968 American LaFrance pumper will need to be replaced; in 1991 the Ford tanker and the 1971 American LaFrance pumper will need to be replaced. Since all these major pieces of equipment will be needing replacement at about the same time, the town should set aside a sum of money each year, beginning next year, so that it will have sufficient money to finance this expensive equipment.
3. The town should support its new building inspector in his attempts to enforce the fire, building, and electrical codes.
4. Since the fire department consists of volunteers, it is understandably difficult to promote an active fire prevention program. However, investigation of the required monthly schoolfire drills should be considered a minimum effort.

E. Rescue Squad

The Mt. Olive Rescue Squad serves Mt. Olive and the one mile planning area for emergencies. The Rescue Squad was first organized in August 1958. Currently it is housed in the Rescue Building - located adjacent to the Municipal Building on James Street. The Town Board of Aldermen has recently approved a portion of the revenue sharing money to be allocated for new facilities for the Rescue Squad. All 19 members of the Squad are volunteers who serve without any compensation. Financial support is received from private donations, town and county funds; approximately 60% of the annual budget is funded by persons or companies; 15% by the county and 25% by the town.

Major equipment for the Rescue Squad includes:

- 1) 1960 Ford Ambulance
- 2) 1965 GMC Ambulance
- 3) 1966 GMC Ambulance
- 4) 1972 Superior Pontiac Ambulance

All ambulances are certified by the N. C. State Board of Health; they are equipped with breathing apparatus, splints, stretchers, and general first aid supplies. The 1972 Superior Pontiac has an intensive coronary care unit.

- 5) 1968 GMC heavy-duty rescue truck equipped with its power, winch, ropes, power cutting tools, railroad jack, house jack, and other routine equipment such as ladders, stretchers.
- 6) 1969 GMC light-duty rescue truck with equipment similar to the heavy duty truck.
- 7) 1970 Toyota Jeep
- 8) 4 generators
- 9) 2 boats with complete dragging equipment

Radio equipment includes:

- 1) 1 second-hand 25 watt base station - in the Rescue Building
- 2) 2 second-hand remote stations in the Police Department and the Fire Department
- 3) 17 mobile units (25 watt) in vehicles

Individual Squad members are notified of an emergency by the following 2 procedures:

- a) Between 6 a.m. and 9 p.m. the alarm system used by the fire department is set off (this consists of sirens in the 4 corners of Mt. Olive). Rescue Squad alarms are distinguished from Fire Department calls by different number of horn blasts.
- b) Between 9 p.m. and 6 a.m. volunteers are notified by telephone.

Emergency calls are dispatched from the Mt. Olive Fire Department.

Required training for the Rescue Squad members includes attendance at bi-monthly meetings sponsored by the Mt. Olive Rescue Squad and at the N. C. State Department of Insurance Fire and Rescue Training Division's annual week course in Mt. Olive. All members have completed the Standard American Red Cross first aid course and all have completed or are in the process of completing the advanced course. Completion of these two courses, attendance at bi-monthly meetings and attendance at annual course mentioned above are the minimum requirements.

In addition, members are encouraged to attend the Rescue College in Raleigh each July, the Rescue Institute at the University of North Carolina each June and the Southeastern Rescue Seminar at Western Carolina University in Cullowhee, North Carolina. Between 3 and 9 members attend each one of the training programs. In addition 14 members of the Squad have been certified by the N. C. State Board of Health for ambulance attendance. The majority of members have attended an intensive coronary - care program.

The service area for the Rescue Squad is basically the north and north-eastern end of Duplin County and the southern part of Wayne County. The Squad has answered emergencies up to 16 miles away from Mt. Olive. The Squad receives approximately 500 emergency calls per year and devoted between 2,500 - 3,000 man hours to emergency rescue operations (this does not include time devoted to equipment maintenance, training and business meetings)

Recommendations

1. The N. C. State Board of Health regulates the Rescue Squad members' training and its small equipment items that must be included in the rescue ambulances. Other than these standards, there are few others. The Mt. Olive Rescue members and its ambulance equipment are certified by the State Board of Health.

2. The communications equipment is inadequate. The mobile units were purchased second hand in 1958. They are worn out; and furthermore, their power - 25 watts - is not powerful enough to conduct messages when vehicles are outside of Mt. Olive. The Squad needs a new base station and 2 new remote units. The decision to buy this new communications equipment should be made prior to the construction of the new building in order to avoid rewiring problems.
3. The older ambulances should be replaced with new and N. C. State Board of Health certified ambulances.
4. An intercom system is needed between the Rescue Squad Building, the Fire Department and the Police Department. The Rescue Squad currently uses the radio equipment; this has proved to be inefficient since Wayne County and Mt. Olive residents, who can monitor Rescue Squad business, often arrive at the scenes of accidents and hamper rescue operations.

PUBLIC WORKS

The Public Works Department, officially called the Mt. Olive Sanitation and Water Department, is located at 200 Chestnut Street. Departmental duties are varied and include garbage collection and disposal service, maintenance of the Town's sanitary landfill, operation of the water system and sanitary sewerage system, installation of any drainage facilities, maintenance of the town's cemeteries as well as occasional up-keep of two private Black cemeteries, street construction and maintenance, sidewalk construction and installation of traffic signs.

A. Equipment

Department equipment used to complete above listed jobs include:

No.	Type	Model	Condition	Replacement Plan
5	pickup trucks	1959-1969	2 Inadequate 3 Adequate	None
2	2-ton flat trucks	1963-1964	fair	None
1	1½ ton flat truck	1969	good	None
3	Garbage trucks	1961 1963 1970	Inadequate Inadequate good	On order Yes - working on None replacement
1	2½ ton dumptruck	1956	good	None
1	Payloader (front end)	1970	good	None
2	Backhoes	1965 1971	good good	None None
1	Motor grader	1966	good	None
1	Leaf-pick-up attachment	1968	good	None
1	Street sweeper	1972	good	None

B. Physical Plant

The Sanitation and Water Department's physical plant consists of 3 basic areas: a 40' x 80' metal storage area for equipment, a 50' x 50' newly remodeled garage - formerly part of an old water pumping station, and a partitioned 28' x 40' combination office and workroom - also part of the old water pumping station. The buildings are old and were constructed around 1900. Condition is fair, and with the addition of the newly remodeled garage, the work-area facilities are adequate. However, the metal storage enclosure - put up in 1970 and in good condition - is not large enough presently.

If in the future the town wishes to expand public works physical plant, it will need to look for another site. There is no available land for further development at the present site. The present location is suitable for now and conveniently located.

C. Manpower

Thirty-one men are employed full-time in the Sanitation and Water Department. Positions are as follows:

- 1 Public Works Director
- 2 equipment operators
- 1 water department foreman
- 1 sanitation foreman
- 1 water plant operator
- 1 meter reader
- 1 mechanic
- 1 truck driver & foreman's assistant
- 1 bricklayer
- 1 disposal operator
- 20 department employees

These official titles do not indicate the type of work that each individual man does. The department's policy regarding work allocation (between the various demands on the department - i.e., refuse collection, street maintenance, etc.) is flexible - as jobs occur men are assigned to them; thus the mechanic may work at some times as a mechanic but at others as an equipment operator.

D. Official Duties

1. Refuse Collection

The Sanitation and Water Department provides garbage collection and disposal service only to the area within the city limits. Residential, industrial and commercial areas are serviced twice weekly. Approximately 18-40 hour/week man hours are devoted to the collection and disposal of trash. Garbage and refuse is picked up in the back yards. Garbage must be containerized in a can no larger than 32 gallons; the town does not require, however, that trash be so containerized.

Persons outside the town limits must arrange individually for refuse collection with private firms. The town uses the sanitary landfill method of disposal on a temporary site located on James Street, just outside the city limits. The landfill is almost full and will last approximately 4 more months. The landfill is otherwise in excellent condition with no evidence of burning or odors; no rodents or insects and no blowing trash. The landfill area is compacted and covered daily. The Health Department of Wayne County inspects the site at least once a month. The landfill is fenced and use of the area is limited to city purposes only.

Recommendations

1. The most pressing need is the location of a new site for the landfill. The most economic and efficient solution for Mt. Olive is to use the proposed county landfill to be located in Southern Wayne County. At this date a site has been selected, approved by the State Board of Health and is being purchased by the County. However, no definite date has been or can be established for the landfill's opening. Prior to its opening the State Board of Health must approve Wayne County's plan for operation. The State Board of Health expects that the landfill should be in operation by July 1, 1973; the Wayne County Sanitation Department expects the opening to be within the next 6 to 8 months. The county landfill will be available to Mt. Olive at no charge.

The town of Mt. Olive has submitted a letter of intent to use the county landfill to the State Board of Health. The decision to phase out its municipal landfill and to use the county facility is a wise one. By doing so, Mt. Olive has eliminated the need for site searching, maintenance and personnel, and will have an adequate landfill for at least the entire planning period. The one small problem is the additional travel distance between town and the landfill; the trip will be approximately doubled. Money saved by using the county landfill should be diverted to equipment replacement and maintenance.

2. A major obstacle to efficient operation of refuse collection in Mt. Olive is the lack of town requirements for standardized containers for trash and for curbside pick-up. The use of non-standardized containers for trash slows pick-up speed and increases the possibility of spillage between the back door and the truck. When curbside pick-up is not required, the sanitation workers must spend considerable time either walking to and from houses or waiting for another worker across the street. Curbside pick-up would speed the collection process considerably. The town should adopt a policy for standardized trash containers and front yard pick-up immediately.

2. Street Maintenance & Storm Drainage

There are 41.1 miles of city maintained streets within the Mt. Olive town limits. Of these, approximately 37.5 are paved; 3 miles are unpaved - rough graded dirt. All roads in the fringe area are State or privately maintained. Those streets outside corporate limits maintained by the State are 117 Bypass, S.R. 1141, S.R. 1135, N. C. 55, S.R. 1146, part of 117 Business, S.R. 1145, S.R. 1938, S.R. 1744, S.R. 1969, S.R. 1004, S.R. 1946, S.R. 1947, S.R. 1144, S. R. 1147. Those maintained by the state within the city limits are Smith Chapel Highway, S. R. 1153, Church Street, Maple Street, James Street, Business 117, W. Main Street; a portion of Center Street. All other streets in town are maintained by the Water and Sanitation Department.

The policy regarding street work inside the corporate limits is that (1) street improvements (paving curbing and guttering and sidewalks) require that property owners request and be willing to pay 100% of the cost; and (2) unpaved streets will be paved depending upon how many people live on the street and the amount of traffic on that street. The town pays 100% of the cost of a paving project; no assessments to property owners are involved. Mt. Olive is presently considering subdivision regulations that will stipulate minimum rights of way and street widths for both inside the town limits and within the one mile planning area. Currently, the State has regulations for streets on its system that require a 60 foot right of way minimum; generally developers in the one-mile planning area who wish to have their streets incorporated into the state system must meet this minimum requirement as well as certain design and construction standards.

Mt. Olive accepts no responsibility for maintenance of streets outside the town limits. These are maintained either by private owners or the State. The subdivision regulations currently being considered by the planning board would give the town the option to accept dedicated streets that meet specified requirements.

Mt. Olive's flat terrain has caused some drainage problems; construction of new buildings and streets has greatly complicated the problem by reducing the amount of natural absorptive surface and thus generating additional runoff. Particular problem areas are located in the southern-most portion of town; in addition, an area around the intersection Maple Street and the railroad, an area around the post office and an area between Henderson Street and West Brook Street are plagued with poor drainage; in these areas it is not unusual to find water standing for a few days after a rain storm. The town handles flooding and runoff problems as they occur on an individual basis. Mt. Olive has not yet considered an official policy to discourage development in unsuitable areas. Individual property owners must cope with drainage problems on their own and must pay for and install catch basins themselves. The town will, however, install a driveway culvert if a property owner pays for the material. If the town decides that a catch basin is needed on a street system, the town will bear the costs of material and installation.

The Water and Sanitation Department supplies equipment and personnel for street maintenance. Approximately 25% of the Departments time is devoted to street maintenance.

Street problems include a "gridiron" street system of square, short blocks, which do not enable smooth cross-town travel, create more street than is necessary and necessitate a high number of turning movements by drivers. Dangerous offset intersections have been created (e.g. the intersection of Steele Street and Smith Chapel Highway or the intersections of West Pollock Street and Lee Street with Southerland Street.) Deadend streets without turning circles have been established (e.g. Tillman Street and Dail Street) and blocks of excessive and inconvenient length platted (e.g. the block bordered by Johnson Street, Nelson Street, Old County Road and Budd Street.) Streets intersect at small angles making turns dangerous and difficult (e.g. the intersection of East Maple Street, Oliver Street and Gordon Street).

And finally lots have been platted so that 2 streets served one lot. (e.g. some lots between Witherington Street and Park Avenue).

The town regularly sweeps the streets. During the winter, spring and summer months the streets are cleaned once a week; during the autumn when the leaves are falling, the streets are swept twice a week. The town has recently purchased a 1972 Wayne Street sweeper. Two men from the Sanitation and Water Department are employed part-time to keep the streets clean.

Recommendations

1. Problems of past street development are often difficult to remedy due to the permanent nature of the streets. Mt. Olive should assure proper future development of streets by enforcing the provisions of its subdivision regulations in both the corporate limits and mile area.
2. Generally the town has done a thorough job of providing paved streets within the town limits. Only a small portion of the streets remain unpaved. Two problems remain which the town must resolve:

- 1) There are streets in developed sections of town which require surfacing, principally the following:
Southerland Street
Ginn Street
Clayton Street
Patton Street and Franklin Street Extension
Cobb Street and Silver Street Extension
Glenn Street and Powell Street

One of the town's goals is to pave all streets in the future. In order to determine which streets should be paved and when, the various neighborhoods which house a concentration of unpaved streets should be analyzed and a determination should be made as to priority.

- 2) According to the Water and Sanitation Department Director, many of the streets of Mt. Olive are in poor condition. Part of the reason for this situation can be attributed to a lack of man hours available for street repair. This situation can be remedied partially by a town policy that requires containerization of trash and front yard pick-up. Enforcement of this policy would free Water and Sanitation Department personnel hours. This additional time could be devoted to street improvement and maintenance.

3. Since Mt. Olive does have serious drainage and flooding problems it should establish a policy regarding storm drainage for the entire planning area, including a cost sharing arrangement, if the town determines this to be feasible. If the town could afford to share the cost, this would in effect encourage solution of the problem.
4. The Thoroughfare Plan recommended by the N. C. Highway Commission and presented to the public at a hearing in November 1972, should be considered by the Town Board of Aldermen and mutually adopted by the Town Board and Highway Commission. This adoption procedure should be completed before adoption of the subdivision regulations in order to assure maximum effectiveness for the regulations.
5. The town's policy of assuming 100% of the cost of opening a new street is very generous. However, Mt. Olive might follow the example of other towns that require a 2/3 of the cost assessment against the property owners and the town assume 1/3 the cost of paving. This procedure would hasten the process of paving all streets in Mt. Olive. The town should maintain its policy of paying the entire cost for streets in certain areas where low income families or traffic use warrant this consideration.
6. The town's requirement that property owners bear the costs of materials for curbing and gutters and sidewalks explains the presence of only a few of these amenities in residential neighborhoods. To encourage installation the town should offer to pay a percentage - 1/3 to 1/2 of the cost of materials. In areas where low income families reside, the town should assume a greater percentage of the cost. The proposed subdivision regulations would require that these improvements be installed in all new developments; however, these regulations are still preliminary and have yet to be approved by either the planning or town board.

3. Cemeteries

The town of Mt. Olive owns and maintains two public cemeteries. Maplewood Cemetery is located on East James Street and is for the use of the town's white residents; Carver Memorial Park is located on S. Breazeale Street and is for the use of the town's black residents. Two men from the Sanitation Department and appropriate equipment - lawn mowers and pick-up truck are - used for both the cemeteries' maintenance. From April - November the grass in each cemetery is cut every two weeks. It costs the city approximately \$250 per week to maintain both cemeteries; the expense is covered in the Sanitation and Water Department budget.

Maplewood Cemetery is the older of the two and dates back to around 1900. Carver Memorial was established recently in 1966. Maplewood consists of a total of 2731 4-grave lots. 1181 of these have been sold already; 369 have not. Thus there is still room for at least 1476 more burial plots. The records kept by the town do not disclose the exact number of individual burial lots that are occupied; it is reasonable to assume that some individual lots that have already been sold are still unoccupied.

If past purchase trends of lots continue, Maplewood will be adequate probably for the remainder of the planning period. The cost of a 4-grave plot is \$200; the cost of a 2-grave plot is \$120.

Carver Memorial has a total of 176 4-grave lots. 56 of the lots have already been sold; 120 remain available for sale. If past purchase trends continue, Carver Memorial will be adequate for another 14 years. The cost of a 4-grave plot is \$100; the cost of a 2-grave plot is \$60.

The town has not planned for expansion of either facility. In addition to these two town-owned cemeteries there are two 5-6 acre lots, which can be used for persons who have no other place to be buried. There is no fee for lots here.

Generally the Black population of Mt. Olive uses either of these lots. The town occasionally maintains these lots.

Recommendations

1. Additional land will be needed to supplement Carver Memorial by 1986.
2. The town should in the future plan the layout of open cemetery spaces carefully so that the land is used to its maximum potential, rather than losing land to excessive driveways.
3. Mt. Olive rate for plot sale is reasonable; however, the town does not charge a service fee despite the fact that it has and will continue to maintain and service the cemeteries. The town should follow the example of other municipalities and charge a flat service fee for each grave opened in addition to the fee for initial plot sale. This service fee will partially cover the cost of continuous maintenance.
4. The town's segregated cemeteries are of questionable legal status. Although there have been no court cases yet regarding separate cemeteries, the intent of other civil rights legislation would not support such a municipal practice. By continuing this procedure, the town is leaving itself open for a court case that it in all probability would lose. In the future, when new land becomes necessary to serve town needs, the town should establish integrated cemeteries.

E. Water System

Mt. Olive owns and operates its municipal water system. Water supply for the town is provided by 3 ground water wells, 2 of which are located in the northeastern section of Mt. Olive and one in the central section. The two wells in the northern portion of town are in operation presently; one produces approximately 800 gallons per minute and the other 500 gallons per minute. The third well is capable of producing 100 gallons per minute; due to its age it is not in operation and is used only in case of emergency. The other two wells are in satisfactory condition. Mt. Olive currently has to have an adequate supply of water; sometimes this supply has a slightly high iron content.

Two treatment plants are in operation and are located at the sites of the two working wells. The treatment capacity of each plant is equal to the capacity of the pump of the well at which it is located. In other words, treatment capacity for the town is 1300 gallons per minute. However, the State Board of Health requires that pumps work for no longer than a 12 hour day (in order not to exhaust the well); thus the maximum capacity of the water system is 936,000 gallons per day. On the average, the wells and treatment plants are supplying 800,000 gallons per day. The smaller plant built in 1956 is in adequate condition; the larger built in 1969 is in excellent condition. Treatment consists of potassium permanganate, chlorine, and NAOH. Potassium permanganate breaks up the iron in the water, chlorine destroys the bacteria and NAOH brings the PH level to 7 or 8.

Mt. Olive has a storage capacity of 630,000 gallons; 500,000 gallons are in two elevated storage tanks; 130,000 gallons are in a ground reservoir which is part of the Park Avenue treatment plant.

On the average during summer months Mt. Olive uses approximately 1,000,000 gallons per day; during winter months it uses 700,000 gallons per day. The peak demand has reached approximately 1,300,000 gallons per day. An acceptable average daily per capita demand on a water system is 150 gallons (this figure includes average residential, commercial and industrial useage). Based on this criteria the maximum service capacity of Mt. Olive's water system is for 6,240 persons. In addition, to supplying water for the above mentioned users, the town should have a large enough supply of water on hand to fight fires.

The goal for the small community should be the ability to handle two simultaneous fires of moderate intensity such as might occur in commercial and industrial districts or institutions such as churches, schools and hospitals. A town's ability to face this challenge is based on 2 factors of its water system; the rate at which the wells can supply water - in terms of gallons per minute and the available supply of water. The American Insurance Association recommends that a town with a population of 5,000 should meet these standards.

Required Fire Flow for
Average City

Duration Hours

<u>gpm</u>	<u>mgd</u>
2,250	3.24

9

According to these national standards Mt. Olive needs 1,215,000 gallons of water in ground storage, elevated storage and filter flow capacity over a 9 hour period in addition to normal consumption. Mt. Olive falls far short of this standard by around 750,000 gallons. The majority of other North Carolina towns too cannot meet this standard. The N. C. Fire Insurance Rating Bureau has examined the system's adequacy for fire fighting and found that its primary deficiency was a poor distribution system. The N.C.F.I.R.B. recommended that the distribution system be strengthened in the mercantile district and that the system be expanded to include a high lift pump station at the station on Park Street in order to take advantage of the 130,000 gallon surface reservoir at that station. These two improvements would enable Mt. Olive to take advantage of the water supply that it does now have available.

Map 2 illustrates the existing water system and proposed recommendations (which are discussed in the recommendations). The water system map is overlaid on the development plan for the town. The map indicates that proposed improvements are in accordance with development plans.

Recommendations

1. The Mt. Olive water system is currently working at capacity. Improvements are needed in the water system to provide better service now and to make the system more able to serve the anticipated future development. Rivers and Associates is currently undertaking an engineering study of the system.
2. An additional 800 gpm well and treatment plant should be added to supplement the system. The present maximum daily consumption of approximately 1,000,000 gpd uses over 100% of the present capacity of 936,000 gpd. The proposed 800 gpm well and treatment plant will serve an additional 3,800 people and should be adequate according to population projections for the entire planning period.
3. At least 500,000 gallons of additional finished water storage capacity should be provided. This is needed to (1) meet suggested fire flow standards and (2) meet the State Board of Health's recommendations that a town have one full day's supply in storage. The tank should be located to the south of town where development is proposed.
4. A 12" main along Main Street extends towards Burlington Industries to Highway 55. This line is needed in order to complete a loop so that the line does not deadend at Burlington Industries.
5. A 6" line along SR 1144 to the 117 By Pass. This water line will encourage development in an area recommended by the Land Development Plan.
6. A 6" line to serve the Black area located south of Franklin Street.
7. A 6" main along S.R. 1744 between Francis Street and Church Street.
8. An 8" main from Bolling Chair Company East along S. R. 1941 and south along S. R. 1744 to existing 6" main. This line will prevent deadend lines and equalize pressure along the loop.
9. The storage tank at the outdated well on Chestnut & Williams Street is a hazard and should be removed immediately.



MAP 2

LAND DEVELOPMENT PLAN

WATER SYSTEM

THOROUGHFARE PLAN

RESIDENTIAL (URBAN DENSITY)

AGRICULTURAL - RURAL RESIDENTIAL

CULTURAL - ENTERTAINMENT - RECREATION - EDUCATION

OPEN SPACE PRESERVATION

6"

6"

EXISTING LINES

PROPOSED LINES

COMMERCIAL - SERVICE

INDUSTRIAL

EXISTING ALIGNMENT

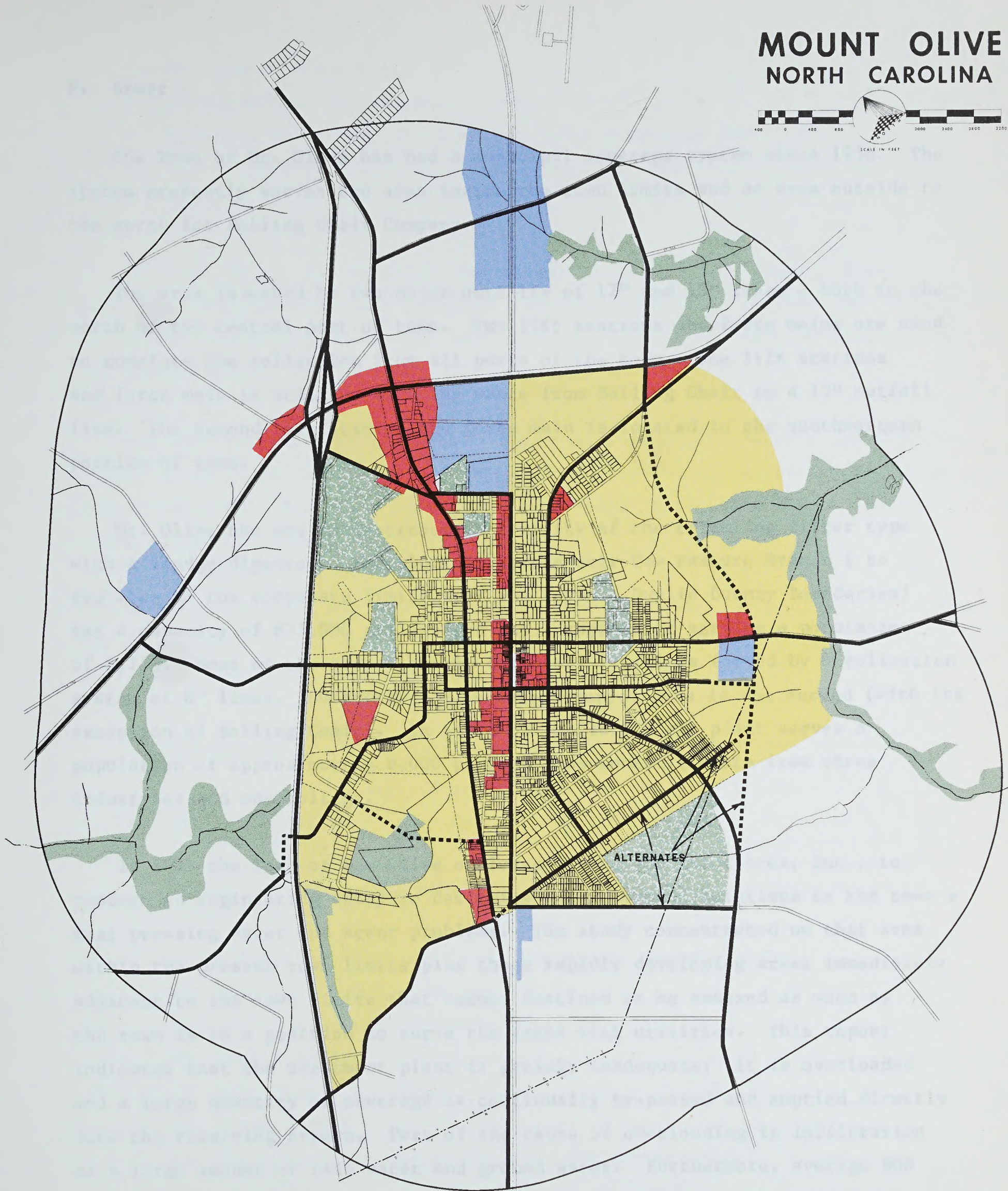
PROPOSED NEW ALIGNMENT

WATER SYSTEM EXISTING LINES PROPOSED LINES

MAP 2



MOUNT OLIVE
NORTH CAROLINA



MAP 4

LAND DEVELOPMENT PLAN & SKETCH THOROUGHFARE PLAN

RESIDENTIAL (URBAN DENSITY)		COMMERCIAL - SERVICE	
AGRICULTURAL - RURAL RESIDENTIAL		INDUSTRIAL	
CULTURAL - ENTERTAINMENT - RECREATION - EDUCATION		EXISTING ALIGNMENT	
OPEN SPACE PRESERVATION		PROPOSED NEW ALIGNMENT	

F. Sewer

The Town of Mt. Olive has had a municipal sewerage system since 1956. The system presently serves the area inside the town limits and an area outside to the north for Bolling Chair Company.

The area is served by two major outfalls of 12" and 15" lines - both to the north of the central part of town. Two lift stations and force mains are used to complete the collection from all parts of the town. One lift station and force main is utilized to bring waste from Bolling Chair to a 12" outfall line. The second lift station and force main is located in the southwestern portion of town.

Mt. Olive has one waste-treatment facility of the trickling filter type with a sludge digester. The plant - located near Cow Pasture Branch (to the east of the corporate limits near the Wayne - Duplin County Boundaries) has a capacity of 675,000 gallons per day - capable of serving a population of 6,750. Most of the area within the corporate limits is served by a collection system of 8" lines. Currently the extraterritorial area is not served (with the exception of Bolling Chair). In terms of population the plant serves a population of approximately 6,000 persons plus domestic waste from three industries and one college.

In 1971 the Town of Mt. Olive employed Rivers and Associates, Inc., to conduct an engineering study to determine and recommend solutions to the town's most pressing water and sewer problems. The study concentrated on that area within the present town limits plus those rapidly developing areas immediately adjacent to the town limits that seemed destined to be annexed as soon as the town is in a position to serve the areas with utilities. This report indicates that the treatment plant is grossly inadequate; it is overloaded and a large quantity of sewerage is continually by-passed and emptied directly into the receiving stream. Part of the cause of overloading is infiltration of a large amount of rain water and ground water. Furthermore, average BOD reduction amounts only to between 48-61%. The facility must be expanded by March 1975 to comply with the office of Water and Air Resources schedule.

Specific sewer needs are:

1. Correction of infiltration problem
2. Renovate and expand the existing waste treatment facility
3. Install the necessary sewer mains and lift stations to serve new areas.
4. Areas that are not served

The town policy for extending sewer service to new development in town is generally that the developer pays the cost of the material and the town installs the lines. Outside of town, the developer must assume the cost of material and installation; the town installs the lines.

One employee from the Sanitation and Water Department operates the treatment plant. Line installation and maintenance are provided by Sanitation and Water Department crew. Equipment used for installation is listed under the Public Works Equipment section.

Map 3 illustrates the existing sewer system and proposed improvements. This map is overlaid on the future development map to indicate that proposed improvements complement development plans.

Recommendations: Improvements are needed in the sewerage system to improve the present level of service and to meet future demands for the next 20 years.

1. The infiltration problem in existing sewers must be corrected by inspecting and repairing lines that are permitting excessive infiltration. These lines must be repaired prior to the completion of the new waste treatment facility. Those areas of lines needing inspection are:
 - a) southern ends of Breazeale Street and Center Street
 - b) Elmore Street at Main Street
 - c) Oliver Street at Maple Street
 - d) Martin Street
 - e) Main Street At Center
 - f) Fler Street
 - g) portion of main sewer outfall to treatment plant
2. The waste treatment plant must be renovated and expanded. Mechanical components are either broken down or in need of repair; the condition of the trickling filter, the comminutor, the post chlorinator, pumps, and heater for the digester must be repaired.

Also the town should construct major additions - a new grit chamber with bar screen, comminutor and flow measuring device, a new lift station; two activated sludge package treatment units of 1.0 MGD Capacity, each incorporating aeration and clarification function with a tertiary treatment of rapid sand filtration in the same unit; a chlorination function in the clear well of the filter; increased sludge digestion and sludge drying bed area; necessary valves and piping and a post aeration. The improved plant will have a capacity of 2.0 MGD - this should be adequate to serve 20,000 people. Population projections for the year 2000 are 6,899 for the town limits and 8,548 for entire planning area. The sewerage treatment plant will be adequate for the planning period.

3. The expanded plant will require daily maintenance and observation by a qualified treatment plant operator. The town must arrange to hire or train a man to perform these duties. In addition, the Sanitation and Water Department's budget must be expanded to include an additional salary.
4. The town's collector system must be expanded to serve several areas presently unserved. The area south of town bounded by Franklin Street, Patton Street, Oliver Street, and S.R. 1947. A lift station and force main will be needed to serve this area.
5. The proposed improvements are consistent with development plans detailed in the Land Use Survey and Analysis and The Land Development Plan and The Zoning Ordinance. All areas proposed for development more intense than agricultural and residential can be sewered by the proposed improvements. However, serving an area proposed for residential development on the south-western most portion of the planning area is contingent on installation of a deep lift station.

G. Electrical System

Carolina Power and Light Company owns and operates an electrical distribution system and sells power to the Town of Mt. Olive and to residents in Mt. Olive and the one-mile jurisdiction.

A spur line carries 110,000 volts into the CP&L substation on S. Breazeale Street. At the substation the power is stepped down to 7,200 volts and distributed throughout town at this voltage. CP&L customers receive power of 120-240 volts in their homes and businesses. The substation contains 6 transformers; the maximum capacity of this bank of transformers is 20,000 KWA. Average daily demand is approximately 15,000 and peak demand has reached 18,000 in summertime.



MAP 3

LAND DEVELOPMENT PLAN & SKETCH THOROUGHFARE PLAN

SEWERAGE SYSTEM

RESIDENTIAL (URBAN DENSITY)

AGRICULTURAL-RURAL RESIDENTIAL

CULTURAL-ENTERTAINMENT-RECREATION-EDUCATIONAL

OPEN SPACE PRESERVATION

COMMERCIAL-SERVICE

EXISTING LINES

PROPOSED LINES

PROPOSED NEW ALIGNMENT

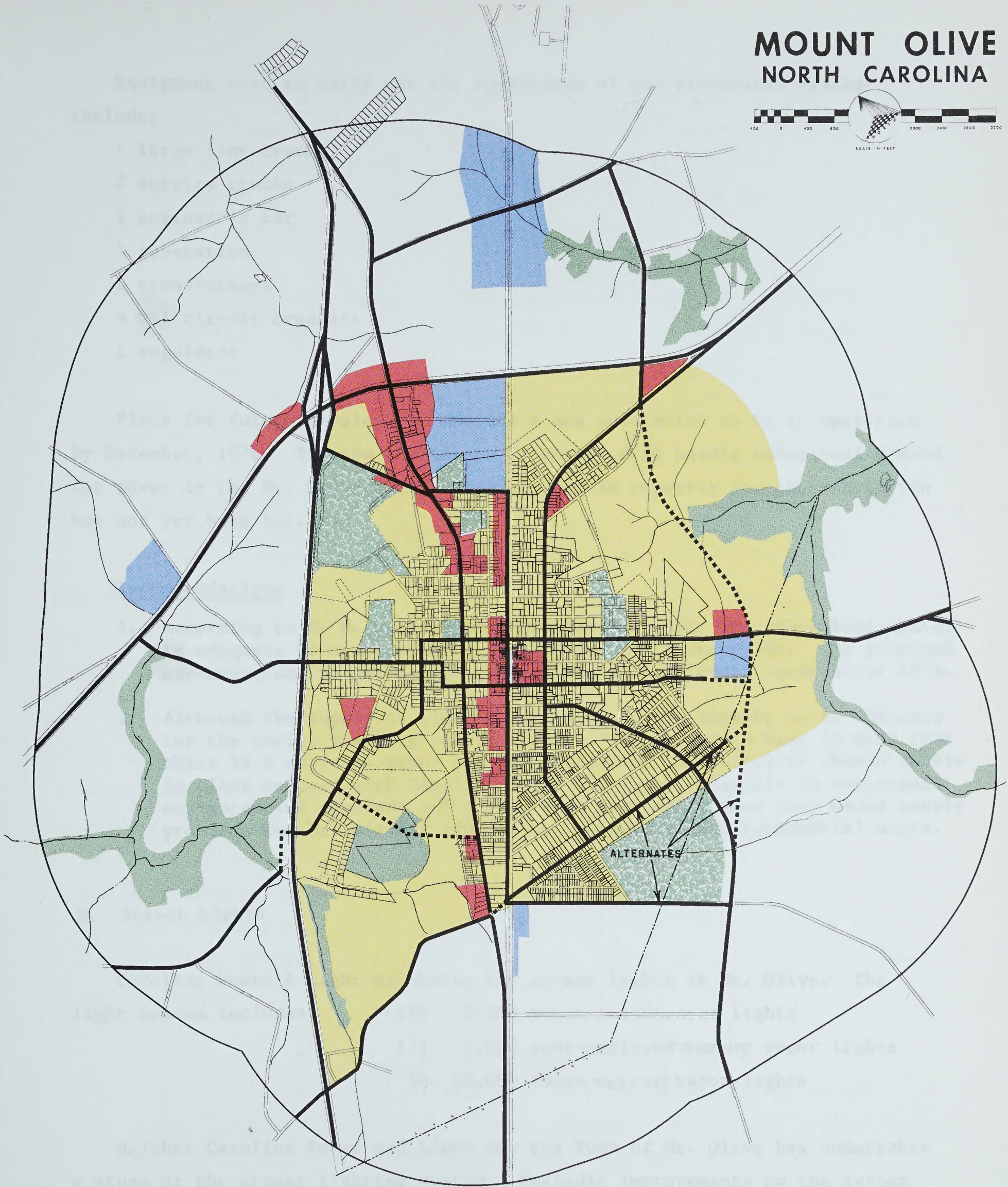
SEWERAGE SYSTEM

EXISTING LINES
PROPOSED LINES

MAP 3



MOUNT OLIVE NORTH CAROLINA



MAP 4

LAND DEVELOPMENT PLAN & SKETCH THOROUGHFARE PLAN

RESIDENTIAL (URBAN DENSITY)

AGRICULTURAL-RURAL RESIDENTIAL

CULTURAL-ENTERTAINMENT-RECREATION-EDUCATION

OPEN SPACE PRESERVATION



COMMERCIAL-SERVICE

INDUSTRIAL

EXISTING ALIGNMENT

PROPOSED NEW ALIGNMENT



Equipment used to carry out the operations of the electrical system include:

- 1 large line truck
- 2 service trucks
- 1 engineer's car
- 1 substation
- 6 transformers
- 4 Oil circuit breakers
- 1 regulator

Plans for future development include a new substation to be in operation by December, 1976. The new substation is expected to handle additional demand for power in the Mt. Olive area. However, the KW capacity for the substation has not yet been set.

Recommendations

1. According to R. M. Ussery, Area Manager for CP&L, the electrical system is adequate to meet existing and short-term future needs. The proposed expansion can be assumed to provide additional future needs after 1976.
2. Although the supply of electricity to Mt. Olive appears to be adequate for the entire planning period, town officials should bear in mind that there is a national power shortage currently and officials should remain in close contact with Carolina Power and Light Officials to anticipate any potential problems and try to head them off before they cause supply problems for Mt. Olive's industrial, commercial and residential users.

H. Street Lights

Carolina Power & Light maintains the street lights in Mt. Olive. The light system includes:

110	2,500 lumen incandescent lights
171	7,000 semi-enclosed mercury vapor lights
38	21,000 lumen mercury vapor lights

Neither Carolina Power and Light nor the Town of Mt. Olive has undertaken a study of the street lighting system. Periodic improvements on the system occur when the Town Board of Aldermen request that CP&L replace an incandescent lamp with a mercury vapor one. Such requests occur as the town budget permits.

The location of lights is basically good. The CBD is well lighted by the 38-21,000 lumen mercury vapor. The police chief further states that high-crime areas are well lighted and that poor lighting is not a contributing factor to crime. Incandescent light fixtures and the dimmer 7,000 lumen lights are located throughout the town.

CP&L contracts with Mitchell Maintenance System (Muncie, Indiana); every six months this company replaces the bulbs in the incadescent fixtures; once every three years it replaces the 7,000 bulbs and paints and cleans the fixtures. In between visits of Mitchell Maintenance System the local crew takes care of maintenance.

Recommendations

1. The town policy of attempting to replace incadescent fixtures with mercury vapor lamps is good and CP&L recommends its continuance.
2. The Police Chief and the officials at CP&L should review the lighting annually for possible relation to crime and accidents.

CULTURAL AND SOCIAL SERVICES

A. Schools

The two schools located in the Mt. Olive planning area, Carver Elementary School and the Mt. Olive Jr. High School, are part of the Wayne County School System. The Southern Wayne High School, located outside the planning area, is also part of the Wayne County System and serves Mt. Olive's public high school students. A very small portion of the population in the Mt. Olive one mile planning area (approximately 15-20 families) are served by the Duplin County School System. This report will consider only the Wayne County School System.

Carver Elementary School

This school located on a 15 acre site on S. Breazeale Street serves Mt. Olive children in grades K-5. Carver Elementary School was constructed in 1939 and has had several additions to it - in 1948, 1950, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1961, 1962 and 1966. The present enrollment of the school is 804 students; its capacity is 1200 students. The projected enrollment for the next 5 years (1977-78) is for an additional 100 students. From a standpoint of space Carver Elementary is more than adquate for future 5 year needs.

Assuming an increase of 100/5 year period, Carver will remain adequate for the projected population for the entire planning period. The Wayne County Board of Education has no plans to add to or replace this facility in the next five years.

The site of the school is inadequate according to the N. C. Council on Schoolhouse construction. According to its standards an elementary school should have a 10 acre tract plus one acre for every 100 students. Therefore, Carver Elementary should be located at at least an 22 acre tract of land. The school site also presents problems as far as drainage and traffic circulation. The natural drainage at the site is extremely poor; in addition, traffic congestion is severe at the opening and closing of school, because of parents and buses delivering and picking up students. Parking facilities for faculty are inadequate presently.

Mt. Olive Jr. High School, located on 309 Wooten Street in Mt. Olive serves Mt. Olive children in grades 6-9. The present school enrollment is 794; the student capacity of the school is 1230 students; the projected 5-year enrollment is for 800 students; the school is adequate as far as space is concerned.

The Jr. High campus consists of three brick buildings and one gym; the buildings were constructed in 1925, 1952 and 1955. Wayne County School Department long range plans include the possibility of either replacing the 1926 building with a new 13-room classroom or abandoning the junior high school and building a new jr. high school on the site of the Southern Wayne High School. In addition, long range plans (under choice 1) include a new roof for the gym.

The jr. high has site problems similar to those at Carver - poor natural drainage and inadequate parking. Also the 24.7 acre site is too small; it should be at least 32 acres.

Southern Wayne High School, located on 117 N. Approximately 4 miles north of Mt. Olive, was built in 1965. It houses grades 10-12.

At present, though the high school is only 8 years old, the structure is inadequate. It has 39 classrooms and can accomodate an enrollment of 1000 students. As of January 1973 1,150 students are attending the school. 8 relocatable mobile units - purchased in 1966 - are being used for the overflow. Due to the age of some of the mobile units they are becoming increasingly less serviceable. Wayne County Board of Education plans to construct within the next five years an 11 classroom addition. This addition would not be sufficient to meet 5 year projected pupil enrollment (given the present ratio of 25 students/classroom).

The high school, too, shares the problem of inadequate parking facilities. Additional parking facilities are needed for students, though not for buses or faculty. The present site, except for the parking, is completely adequate. Future problems - namely a shortage of space - may arise if the Board of Education chooses to locate a junior high on the site.

Administration

It is the policy of the Wayne County Board of Education to survey each school in the county every year to determine the adequacy of equipment and facilities, and needed maintenance. Schools are placed on a priority list and hence become part of a program of continual modernizing and renovation. Two of the twenty schools in Wayne County are renovated each summer; every school is worked on at least once every ten years.

Use of School Plant for other than School Use

Mt. Olive College uses facilities at Mt. Olive Jr. High School and Southern Wayne High School for its recreation and physical education programs. The Mt. Olive Boys Club uses the recreational facilities at Carver Elementary School.

According to Mr. Donald Jones, Superintendent of Schools of Wayne County, the town of Mt. Olive would be able to make greater use of the school facilities at no charge, provided that the City furnishes adequate supervision. This potential should be fully explored - (See Recreation on page 39 .)

Recommendations

Carver Elementary School

1. The traffic congestion problem is not one that can easily be solved due to the street layout around the school at the school's location in the southern most portion of town (thus prohibiting access from both sides of town.).
2. The faculty parking area should be expanded.

Mt. Olive Junior High School

1. The original part of Mt. Olive Junior High School will be 50 years old in 1975. This building should be replaced in the near future. If it is replaced at the jr. high school's current location, the site will still be undersized. However, this alternative is preferable to that of combining the junior and senior high schools, at the Southern Wayne Campus in which case the site overcrowding situation would become extreme.
2. If the Board of Education decides to replace the 1925 structure, it should plan to replace the roof on the gym.

Southern Wayne High School

1. The Board of Education should begin immediate action to construct a new addition, in order to reduce overcrowding and eliminate the need for the old mobile units.
2. Parking facilities for students should be expanded.

B. Library

Mt. Olive's Steele Memorial Library started in 1935; the library building was constructed then and the library received minimal support from the town and some private donations. In 1968, the library was turned over to Wayne County Library System. The County system at that time went through the Mt. Olive collection, and discarded many of the books and began the gradual process of building up the collection. Today the Mt. Olive collection numbers approximately 2,300. In addition, the County Library System uses the services of Anco Lease Collection Agency, of Atlanta, Georgia; the county rents books from this agency and then charges them out to its readers.

After a given time period the County has the option to buy the books or return them to Atlanta. In addition, the Mt. Olive residents are welcome to check out or order books from the Goldsboro Branch library. Thus, while the number of volumes in the library is somewhat limited (the N. C. State Library Board recommends 2 volumes per capita) Mt. Olive residents do have an easy access to a larger library system.

In 1968 the Wayne County Library System substantially improved the interior of the library-rearranged existing shelves, carpeted the floor, added furniture, and hung drapes. The library is now a very pleasant place to visit. There is considerable room to expand and still maintain the comfortable sitting room. The library is open from 1:30 p.m. to 5:30 p.m. Monday - Friday.

The Town still maintains the library plant. The County system, however, pays the librarian's salary and the cost of the books.

Since 1968 the library's circulation has nearly doubled - from 4,297 in 1967 to 7,476 in 1972. The library serves the town and well beyond the one-mile planning jurisdiction.

Recommendations

1. To meet the standard of two books per capita, 12,222 volumes would be needed to serve the present planning area population. The cost of an additional 10,000 books will be prohibitive. Nevertheless, the increased circulation over the past 5 years indicates that the Mt. Olive public is becoming increasingly library-oriented. It is recommended that Mt. Olive continue support of the Wayne County Library and to encourage county library officials to increase financial support to the Steele Memorial Library.

C. Recreation

The Land Use Survey and Analysis and Land Development Plan stated that only 24.0 acres were devoted to recreational uses; the acreage is evenly divided between Mt. Olive and the one mile planning area. Included are 2 swimming pools, 2 community buildings, the city park, a riding park, 2 fraternal lodges and an abandoned drive-in on S. R. 1947.

The city park is in a deplorable state. Essentially there are no municipally sponsored recreation areas. Using the standard suggested by the National Recreation Association of 10 recreational acres for each 1,000 residents, the town is lacking at least 45 acres of recreation land.

The recreation program for Mt. Olive is centered around a Boy's Club Program. This program is guided by a Board of Directors, 1 full time employee, 2 part-time employees and lots of volunteers. The program consists of baseball leagues, limited arts and crafts for girls in the summer, football. Headquarters for the Boy's Club are on Park Avenue. Facilities there include a small building (equipped with a gamesroom, TV room, ping pong and pool table) and playground. In addition, the Club uses recreational facilities at Mt. Olive Jr. High School. Mt. Olive this year for the first time donated \$7,500 to the Boy's Club.

Recommendations

1. The Land Development Plan urges that the town should acquire substantially more land and develop it for both active and passive recreational pursuits. The Development Plan also recommends that a publicly-owned and operated swimming pool, accessible to all residents of the town should be established in an area in the vicinity of Enterprise Subdivision and near Rolling Meadows. The town, in order to minimize the initial cost impact can develop the park in distinct stages and plan initially for a rustic park. As funds become available additional facilities could be added. The Town should plan to enlist the support of interested groups, civic groups, business and industrial leaders in order to complete the park. It should also investigate the possibility of federal funds.
2. As a minimum effort, Mt. Olive should begin an active maintenance and repair program for its existing park. When the change in method or schedule of garbage pick-up is made some of the additional time gained by the Water and Sanitation Department should be allocated to park maintenance.
3. Until the time that Mt. Olive purchases new park land it should make arrangements with the Wayne County School System to use school facilities for recreational purposes. The Town might consider the possibility of financing improvements to the Mt. Olive school grounds in order to meet the need for recreational programs. If the Town decides to pursue this course, it should investigate the legal requirements for insurance coverage. Mt. Olive would also need to hire supervisory personnel.
4. The Town should appoint a Recreation Commission to guide Mt. Olive's development of a recreation program.

CONCLUSION

The objective of this report has been to determine the extent to which town facilities and service are adequate. The study points out many areas in which the town is failing to provide an adequate level of service; the study also indicates that other municipal services and facilities are well above average. The Planning Board during its course of study noted, in particular, that money desperately needed by the Water and Sanitation Department was allocated for less pressing needs in the Police Department and the Fire Department.

Based on the analysis and recommendations stated within this publication, the Planning Board has determined the following as priority items:

1. Change to a council-manager form of government and hire a qualified city manager.
2. Change the present system of garbage pick-up to either front yard pick-up or the Winston-Salem method.
3. Upgrade public works equipment
4. Install central dispatching system for the Police Department, Fire Department and Rescue Squad.
5. Appoint a Recreation Commission and begin an active municipal parks and recreation program.
6. Renovate and expand the existing sewer system.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT - MT. OLIVE COMMUNITY FACILITIES PLAN

1. ABSTRACT - The Mt. Olive Community Facilities Plan evaluates local government public services and public services under private maintenance and presents recommendations for facility development and policy modification.
2. ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT - It is expected that the additional community facilities and policy modifications proposed in the plan will minimize adverse environmental impacts and in some instances, such as proposed improvement to the sewer system, will improve the potential for environmental quality.
3. ADVERSE ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS - At this point in time, it is not anticipated that the Community Facilities Plan will cause any adverse environmental effects.
4. ALTERNATIVES TO PROPOSED POLICIES - No Community Facilities Plan would result in a perpetuation of the town's piecemeal approach to improvement of community facilities and services. The Plan presents a comprehensive overview of problems and solutions.
5. THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE SHORT TERM USE OF MAN'S ENVIRONMENT AND MAINTENANCE OF LONG TERM PRODUCTIVITY - It is expected improvements recommended in the plan will have beneficial impacts on the environment, both in the short and long term.
6. MITIGATION MEASURES TO MINIMIZE IMPACT - The Plan does not propose any improvements that would create adverse environmental impacts.
7. ANY IRREVERSIBLE COMMITMENTS OF RESOURCES - None
8. FEDERAL, STATE AND LOCAL ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROLS -
 - Federal - National Environmental Policy Act 1969
 - State - G.S. Chapter 113A, Environmental Policy Act
 - G.S. Chapter 160A - General Planning Enabling Legislation
 - Local - Wayne County Health Department Standards
9. COMMENTS - No adverse comments have been issued regarding the environmental impact of the policies proposed in the plan.

